

DEPARTMENTS OF LARGEST CAMP FOR MILITARY MEDICAL TRAINING

Details of Organization and Courses Which Make Up Camp Greenleaf.

Like Gaul, Camp Greenleaf is divided into three parts—first, the medical officers' training camp; second, Battalion 15, or the detention camp, and third, Camp Greenleaf annex, which takes in all that part of Camp Forrest that was overrun by Camp Greenleaf. The entire camp has been divided into sections, chiefly for the carrying out of a sanitary program, but the sections are used to designate the various parts of the camp as well.

The medical officers' training camp comprises Camp Greenleaf proper. It is under the command of Col. Brooke, and takes in the training battalions of student officers.

Battalion 15, or the detention camp, lies just back of Camp Greenleaf, and is under the command of Maj. Kirk. Every recruit—and they number among the thousands that come into the camp every month—must spend two weeks in Battalion 15, where they are given a daily examination for infectious diseases, and the minute something shows up he is isolated from the rest.

Camp Greenleaf annex comprises the barracks of the former officers' training camp, the barracks of the Eleventh infantry and the barracks of the Sixth infantry and a good deal of tentage in addition.

Courses for Three Months' Training.

The student officers at Camp Greenleaf are given a three-months' course in war surgery, sanitation, treatment of certain kinds of disease and other vital subjects necessary for the proper care-taking of troops actively engaged on the battlefield. These students are all doctors who have been commissioned and are sent to the camp for training preparatory for service on the other side. Of course, their commission depends upon their work in the camp, but prior to their entry to the camp they are examined and recommended for commissions if they pass the preliminary exams. They are then commissioned and sent to Camp Greenleaf, where if they do not come up to the necessary grade in the work they are denied their commissions and not taken into the service. A very small percentage of the doctors coming to the camp for training fail to make the required grade.

Many of the doctors upon graduation at Camp Greenleaf are put into base hospitals or other units organized in the park, while some are attached to infantry regiments or units with other branches of the service and go to other camps or directly across.

Go From Camp to Annex.

The medical officers' training camp and Battalion 15 are the feeder for the Camp Greenleaf annex. The recruits or selectmen for the personnel of the medical units come into Battalion 15 while the doctors go into training at Camp Greenleaf. When it is necessary for a new unit of some sort to be organized the doctors necessary are supplied from Battalion 15 and the unit is formed in Camp Greenleaf annex, where it trains for service overseas and stays until it is ready to sail.

Camp Greenleaf annex is divided into a number of parts in itself. The motor companies are stationed in the barracks of the old officers' training camp; the

motor companies are in tents a little farther down the park; the animal farm group occupies the barracks of the Eleventh infantry regiment, and the hospital group and trains occupy the barracks of the Sixth infantry.

The barracks on the side of Dyer hill, formerly occupied by a part of the Eleventh infantry, are now occupied by what is known as the recruit station of Camp Greenleaf annex.

Among others in training at the park are a number of negro troops for service in the medical units. A small detachment of medical troops and officers go with each infantry unit, and as there are many negro infantry regiments these men are being trained to take their place with these troops. It will be a replacement camp for negro medical troops.

Battalion 7, of Camp Greenleaf, is composed of student officers of the dental corps and veterinary corps, and the work being done there is very interesting. A dental car is used, a big truck with a house-like compartment that is tied up in such a way that it will compare favorably with the most elaborately fitted dental parlors in the larger cities.

The veterinary corps men are taught under able directors the various diseases of the animals. These men are licensed veterinary surgeons, and had to be before they were recommended for commissions. Their period of training is for three months, the same as the training period of the medical student officers.

The training work in Camp Greenleaf is so arranged that a certain number of graduated student officers are going out and the same number of incoming students enter at the same time. This number is on the increase, and now stands close to 500 every month.

NEW BUILDING FOR BOARD EXAMINERS

The National Board of Medical Examiners have requested permission of the war department to erect a large building for the use of the board and the members of the medical profession at Camp Greenleaf. In addition to the building being used by the examining board as headquarters it will also be used as a medical library and recreational place for the medical officers of the camp.

Tentative plans for the erection of such a building are being made pending the permission from the war department for its erection. It is understood that permission will be forthcoming.

The building will greatly facilitate matters and lighten the work of the examining board which makes examinations in the camp twice each year. At present conditions are far from satisfactory for their examinations at the post, and it is chiefly for this purpose that the new building is desired.

The building will have every convenience and will be built following attractive architectural designs and will be quite an ornament to the camp. With a well stocked library on medical subjects it will serve as a reference library and a study library for the men of the profession both students and officers, and will serve a long felt want.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK TO BE ENGINEER HEADQUARTERS

All Branches Military Construction and Destruction Will Be Taught There.

A replacement camp for engineers in the United States army is nothing to be winked at, and Camp Forrest, for months the training camp for the Sixth division, is such a replacement camp. There are at present several thousand men in the camp, and in the near future there will be other thousands added to the men now in the camp. Camp Forrest will be at an early date one of the largest single camps in Chickamauga park. It is not wise to mention the number of soldiers who will be in the camp, but it is generally understood that it will exceed the number of men of the Sixth division who trained in the same camp.

Following the passing of the last regiment of infantry from the lower end of the park, Col. Spencer Cosby, of the engineers, and his staff, with a few troops, took charge of the barracks. In a few days several hundred men reported for duty, and after being held in detention camp for two weeks were organized into the 60th regiment of engineers. Col. Cosby was in command of the camp and Capt. Clark C. Kittrell was in command of the regiment, with Capt. Moore as adjutant.

About two weeks later Lieut.-Col. Philip B. Egan reported for duty and took command of the regiment. In the middle of July Col. Cosby and Lieut.-Col. Egan reported at Camp Forrest and took command of the replacement camp. He is still in command. Capt. Kittrell is again in command of the 60th regiment.

A new departure in military ways has been started at the headquarters of the replacement camp, and that is two adjutants, one known as the stationery adjutant and the other as the personnel adjutant. Maj. Darby O. Elliott is the office adjutant and Maj. A. P. Cronkite is associated with him as personnel adjutant.

With the exception of a few special units, the majority of the thousands of men who are in training and who will train at Camp Forrest will be in sapper organizations, or "pioneers," as they are known in the army.

Every kind and class of work known to the engineers will be taught at Camp Forrest, ranging from pontoon building and bridge work to railroad building and the use of high explosives and trench digging. The engineers also get plenty of rifle drill and bayonet work. They get in all the same work that the infantry gets, though in not so large a dose, and in addition get all their work as engineers.

The training of the engineers is picturesque and very military-like. Their sentries walk alert, with rifle at the correct angle, and there is no dragging of feet on the post. It is a pleasure to watch them work by the hour without faltering, without showing fatigue, without complaining.

And, speaking of complaining, the engineers are about the most cheerful lot of fellows one ever saw work. They are always singing, whistling, laughing or talking. The manner in which they have taken to the army work is very pleasing to their officers, and the men are responding to the efforts of the officers and the welfare agencies among them with the heartiest of good-will.

The Y. M. C. A. building, the J. W. B. building, the K. of C. building and the library, all in that end of the park, are full with engineers every evening, and during the day with as many as can be away from their work.

QUARTERMASTER JOB NOT ANY GILT-EDGED CINCH

Vast Establishment at Chickamauga Illustrates Necessity for Work and Grit.

Between Lytle and Wilder, on the Central of Georgia railway, and within the limits of Chickamauga Park, is stationed the quartermasters department for Port Oglethorpe and the camps of the park. It is the business side of the army, the store.

Great warehouses with thousands of tons capacity stretch along the side tracks and thousands of articles of wearing apparel for the soldiers, such as underclothing, breeches, shirts, uniforms, overcoats, sweaters, gloves, hats and other things are stored there and are issued to the men from there. The shoe department is one of the largest though one of the simplest of the entire number. Shoes, Munson lasts all of them, are stored according to size and width. A man reports for a pair of shoes and his foot is measured and the right shoe issued.

The same businesslike system goes all the way through. Every department is handled the same way, though in some the work is more trouble than in the shoe department.

The reclamation department is one of the most interesting. That is where worn garments, and military equipment is taken in and salvaged. Garments that look like they are almost beyond repair are taken in and new ones issued for them. By piecing two garments together sometimes a very good garment is the result, and it is the system that is used. Hundreds and thousands of uniforms are thus saved to the government, and wear almost as well as new.

It is the same with equipment. Tents that are worn or torn and other equipment of that kind are turned in and remade. The reclamation extends to saddles, harness, instruments, and, in fact, everything that the soldier uses.

A civilian when he has worn out a suit of clothing either gives it away, sells it for a pittance or uses it for rags. The soldier does nothing of the kind. He is charged with every article and everything that is issued to him, and when it is worn out he must turn it in. If he does not he must account for it.

If a soldier sells part of his uniform, an o. d. shirt, or a pair of khaki breeches that have been issued to him, he has violated one of the strictest rules of the army and is liable to court-martial. A civilian or other soldier who buys such is also liable, and if they sell it to get rid of it they are still equally liable.

HOSTESS HOUSE PROVIDES MEN WITH PLACE TO MEET RELATIVES

Center Erected by Y. W. C. A. is Always Scene of Animation and Good Cheer.

The hostess house in Chickamauga park is one of the feature recreational centers of the entire park, and is the center of a great activity among the soldiers and their friends. The hostess house is located in Camp Greenleaf annex, at the old reserve officers' training camp, and while a good distance from some parts of the camps of the park, is visited by hundreds of men who appreciate its worth and enjoy its wide verandas, its airy chairs, the good music and helpful companionship and company and add to the spirit of cheer and good will existing there at all times.

The hostess house was built soon after the first officers' training camp was begun, and is intended primarily for the soldiers and their friends. It is a very democratic place, patronized and visited by officers and enlisted men alike, with the same privileges and courtesies extended to both.

One of the features of the hostess house is the lounge room, where every comfort awaits the soldier and the soldier's visitor. In the winter time a great roaring fire is lighted in the big open fireplace, and the coziness of the room is surpassed by nothing within the park.

The cafeteria dining room is another great feature, and adds much to the pleasure of the home. It is possible for soldiers and their guests to secure a good meal at a very reasonable cost at the hostess house. The food is well cooked, substantial portions are given

So the reclamation department is the only source for the soldier to get rid of his old o. d. clothing.

When a shirt or a pair of breeches are issued to a soldier his number and his name are put in the garment with indelible ink in such a place and way that it cannot be removed. That number will identify the garment and the owner any place.

A colored woman had an engagement to do some laundry work for some of the men in the park. They often sent out issued khaki clothing in the laundry. One week she visited the park to return the laundry and found that during the week the men had been ordered away. Not knowing what to do with the clothing and needing the money for her work she sold the clothes to another party who was ignorant of the military rules. They both got into trouble.

The quartermasters department has other work to do as well as handling the new clothing and taking in the old. All of the responsibility for the construction program in the park falls on that department. The roads, the sewerage, the water supply and all of that falls directly on the construction department of the quartermaster. Then the business end of it is no little item. Hundreds of soldier clerks and many civilians are daily grinding out their figures at the quartermasters, and their work is never done. Every day sees more construction work, more clothing to pay for, more reclamation work to be done, more this and more that, and the detailed figuring must all be done in the business office.

Then comes the trains. The quartermasters have the responsibility of the delivery of the goods, the hauling, the sprinkling of the roads of the park, and with all that necessarily must be responsible for the animals needed and for the automobiles used. All of that has to come in under the head of the quartermasters.

and a variety of dishes are to be chosen from.

The hostess house might well be called the camp parlor. It is the center of entertainment for visitors to men in khaki. It is not especially erected to entertain the visitors of soldiers, however, and is always open to the soldier, whether accompanied by visitors or not. It is primarily for the soldier himself, and the entertainment of visitors to the men is only an added feature.

The house has reading rooms, writing rooms, rest rooms and a big Victrola that makes the best of music. A branch of the library has been established at the hostess house, and good books, plentiful in number, are always on hand.

No one is permitted to stay at the hostess house overnight. There are rooms kept in order, but not used except in cases of emergency where relatives of men seriously ill at the hospital are in camp and must stay close to the hospital.

Through the Travelers' Aid the Y. W. C. A. will meet any incoming relative of soldiers at the stations in Chattanooga and help them to get in touch with the men at the camp. All that is necessary is for the man to let the hostess know who is coming and what train they will reach Chattanooga on.

Miss Dunn, the hostess, with her able assistants is doing a noble work for the men in the park, and never a man leaves there for France that he does not list his regrets over leaving list the hostess house as one of the foremost.

masters have the responsibility of the delivery of the goods, the hauling, the sprinkling of the roads of the park, and with all that necessarily must be responsible for the animals needed and for the automobiles used. All of that has to come in under the head of the quartermasters.

And the bakers. The bakers at the park are under the supervision of the quartermasters, and the big bakery is situated very near the warehouses. In passing one gets the delicious smell of baking bread and his appetite is whetted for food.

Only white bread is used in the army. Real flour and white bread are among the blessings that the soldiers enjoy over the civilians at the present stage of the game.

On the other side of the ocean the men of the quartermaster service often undergo as much danger as do the men in the ranks. For instance, ammunition must be carried to the front and it is up to the quartermasters to see that it gets there. The driver is constantly in great danger because the enemy is always on the lookout for ammunition trains, and delight in dropping bombs from airplanes or in shelling them.

After all that has been said about the quartermaster department being a soft snap and that the men do not undergo dangers, etc., such talk is based entirely on ignorance of the truth for the men of that department have as hard work to do as any in the army, and are often under equally as much danger as the rest, and when they are in danger they are subjected to an awful amount of it.

RECRUIT DEPOT HANDLES THOUSANDS OF SELECTMEN

Welfare Worker Takes Examination and Find Doctors Considerate and Courteous.

One of the most interesting places in Chickamauga park, connected with the military life that is rife there now, is the recruit depot post located on Signal hill, where it was moved from just back of the general hospital several weeks ago. This post serves as a feeder to the various units in the park, and to units and camps all over the United States. It is commanded by Capt. David M. Hunter.

Hundreds of men monthly pass through the post en route to active service with Uncle Sam's forces somewhere in America, preparatory to service somewhere in France.

When the recruit post was first established it was used only for the induction into the army and its many branches of the volunteers from the three states of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. After the draft law was passed and volunteering dropped off selectmen were handled through this post as well as volunteers.

With the coming of last March the post began the handling of selectmen, and since that time hundreds have passed through the post every month in addition to the several hundred volunteers who are still handled through this same channel.

The men come in in civilian clothing, doubtful, hesitating, self-conscious. They report for duty and are given their physical examinations, get their first "shot in the arm," are vaccinated for smallpox, have their measurements taken for a uniform and are given a uniform that does not fit. Spend their first night in a tent under one blanket, and sometimes on one and under none. They spend the next day nursing a sore arm and trying to swap clothing until a uniform that will fit is secured.

Sometimes a man is sent on to his outfit the next day after he lands in the recruit post, and sometimes he stays on the job for three months or more before he is assigned to any certain unit. Every man is classed according to his ability, and while he is given a choice as to the branch of service he prefers, still that choice is sometimes ignored if his qualifications fit him better for some other. That is decided by his commanding officer at the recruit post.

Several medical officers are always on duty at the post, and new men are given most thorough examinations. Some time ago one of the best-known welfare workers in the camp desired to take the examination, but knowing that if he asked permission he would be given marked consideration, and desiring to take it just like the boys do, he entered the examining room from the rear and in a group of a score or more up for examination he stripped down to his natural clothing and took his place in line. The examining officers, not being acquainted with him, did not recognize him and examined him like all the rest. His report of their treatment bears out the assertion that examining officers are most considerate of the men they are examining.

Thorough examinations are given, but the men are always treated with every courtesy as long as they behave themselves. The men coming into the recruit post get their first taste of army life and from there are sent to camps and outfits scattered all over the United States from Camp Johnston, at Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington state, where a good many are sent to cut timber in the forests.

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